

Copies of the Weekly Tribune of last week, containing the first two lectures of Dr. Smith on Geology, Governor Seymour's opinion in the case of John C. Colwell, General Hamilton's celebrated Letter to John C. Calhoun, may still be obtained at the office of The Tribune. Price, 64 cents.

The Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, Vol. I. (Swain's Edition) containing a spirited account of the life of the great statesman, and a full view of his birth-place, his family, his early life, and his political career, is published this day at the office of The Tribune. Price (bound in cloth) \$1.75. It is a rich treasury of American Genius, Statesmanship and Patriotism. See notice on our First Page.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business, or to be sent to them by mail, will, please leave their names, or send them in by note through the Post Office, at the publication office, 150 Nassau street, opposite the Park. Terms, nine cents a week, to be paid in advance.

For an article on the History of the late United States Bank, &c. &c., see First Page.

For 'Noon,' by Bryant, A Tragedy in Real Life, and Miscellaneous, see Last Page.

Can Loco-Focoism retain its sway in the Empire State?

In seeking the proper answer to this question the following considerations are to be weighed:

I. The Loco-Foco vote at this Election, (wherein their majority looms so large,) is some eight to ten thousand less than it was in 1840, when we beat them five to thirteen thousand. In those Counties where the leaders made the most desperate efforts, stimulated by the moral certainty of having all the State Offices to divide among them as 'the spoils of victory,' they barely succeeded in straining up their vote one or two hundred, or about the natural increase of voters.

II. The Whigs were defeated simply because their own voters did not see fit to come to the Polls—some of them on grounds which cannot influence their future action. For instance, in Cayuga County, a Whig farmer from one of the country towns was in Auburn two or three days before Election. "How do you stand in your quarter?" he was asked. "Well, I don't know—I rather guess we shan't vote in my neighborhood—we don't like that Capt. Tyler." Here was a whole neighborhood of Whigs refusing to vote out of disgust with Tyler, and yet the result is trumpeted as a Tyler victory! overthrow of the ultras, &c. We know many voters who long since declared that they will not vote again till they vote for Henry Clay. This is wrong and absurd—suicidal, if you please—but not the less a fact.

III. The Loco-Focos, having carried the State by an apparent majority of 20,000 or ten votes to nine of all those cast, leaving at least 100,000 unpolled, have now the arduous task of satisfying those who gave them the power, and those who might have prevented it, but did not try. They have to keep fair weather with their Protective Tariff supporters, to whom they stand expressly pledged by resolution in Washington, Rensselaer and other Counties; by Editorial declarations in Onondaga, Monroe, Jefferson, &c. and generally by the resolution of their State Convention, approving Silas Wright's vote in favor of the Tariff, and saying nothing of his Speech against it. To oppose Protection is to alienate those who took these resolutions as they read; for even though the larger number merely intended to cheat, there must be a minority who were to be cheated, else what use in passing such resolutions? But then there is the Free Trade interest demanding to be heard and heeded. Very many voted for Bouck & Co. in this City expressly to overthrow Protection, who would not have voted so on any other ground. Thus the Shipping interest, Sailors, and much of the Importing interest, went against us, which, for that question, would have been with us. How are these to be retained without repealing the Tariff?

So on Internal Improvements. The South-West was fully though quietly assured that if Bouck & Co. triumphed, the Erie Railroad should be made. The Whigs talked of aid to this work; the Loco-Foco Conventions resolved that it must be made as a State Work. They were the whole-souled Railroad men. Yet in the Canal region the same party were dead against the Railroad, but friends of the Canal Enlargement, which they urged, must support all the others. "Who so likely to push the Enlargement, with all practical speed," the Laborers were asked, "as Col. Bouck, a twenty years' Canal Commissioner, and one of the authors and strenuous advocates of this same Enlargement?" These arguments did their office. At the same time, the holders of State stocks, the heavy capitalists, &c. were rallied in favor of Bouck & Co. by direct appeals to their personal interest. The Improvement policy, it was urged, would depress Stocks, embarrass the Banks, and subject all Property to heavy and interminable Taxation. These representations had their effect also. Now it may be that the victors by such means have power to satisfy all the expectations they have raised—Improvement and anti-Improvement, Tariff and anti-Tariff, Stock, anti-Stock and all. Let us wait and see.

IV. But behind yet overshadowing all these questions stands the great Radical difference of Loco-Foco and otherwise. The moving spirit of the party at present is Loco-Focoism—that is, anti-Corporation, anti-Paper Currency, anti-Improvement by Government. This is the groundswell—the ruling idea in the minds of the larger number of those of the party whose action is based upon an idea and not upon a name merely. But neither the Governor nor Lieut. Governor elect is a Loco-Foco proper, we know; neither is the Albany Argus, nor Gov. Marcy, nor Attorney General Barker. Young, Flagg and Hoffman are. Now the men may get along well enough together, so long as there is a good office for each, but the principles must come in collision. Take the first question which will properly arise—that of Finance. 'A Divorce of Bank and State,' is a cardinal principle with Loco-Focoism proper, and is adopted as a watchword by the whole party. This party affects now to lament the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, and promises to reenact it. Well, here is a chance to test its sincerity in our own State. The party has not yet power to reestablish the Sub-Treasury at Washington, but it has abundant power at Albany. There is no such commingling of 'Bank and State' in the National Finances as in those of the State, nor any thing like it. The State has borrowed the Bank Fund, has borrowed of the Banks, has loaned to the Banks, and is every way mixed up with them, heads and points. It collects its large Revenue in Bank notes, and deposits it in Banks. Now if the party is really in favor of a 'Divorce of Bank

and State,' it will begin where it has power—at home. It will establish the Sub-Treasury system here, to show how nicely it will work for the whole Country. But will any thing like this be done? We presume not. Yet it cannot be left undisturbed without exposing the gross hypocrisy of those who cry 'Divorce of Bank and State,' yet refuse to divorce them where they have undisputed power. It must make a breach, real if not formal, between Regencyism and genuine Loco-Focoism. This is but a single point, like which there are many others. Let us earnestly observe the course of things this winter, and calmly bide our time.

The temperature of last night must have dissipated the last lingering hopes of the reopening of our Internal Navigation this season. Every mile of our New-York Canals must now be frozen solid enough to bear a park of artillery, and will so remain for the season.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—An agreement, says the Boston Courier, "has been entered into by the factories at Lowell to reduce the wages of the operatives, after the first of December, from fifteen to twenty per cent."

We find the above in the Morning Post, which we think does not intend to state a deliberate untruth. While the Editor of that paper take notice that his assertion that the New Tariff "adds many per cent. to the price of commodities," (meaning American manufactures, such as are produced at Lowell,) is a most baseless, wanton and mischievous falsehood, not intentional on his part, but still so directly calculated to mislead the public mind on a vital point that it should be arrested and branded at once.

As to the proposed reduction of wages at Lowell, we know nothing of it except what is stated above. But if the prices of factory labor there have thus far been the same as were paid under a more expanded Currency and when all other Labor and Produce brought a much higher price than at present, it is certainly right—nay, inevitable—that they should be reduced, to correspond with other things, unless (which we greatly prefer and strive for) other things could be leveled up to them. If the duty on foreign fabrics were a thousand per cent. the price of their domestic rivals would not be essentially enhanced now, and would surely be reduced in a short time; while the price of the Labor employed in them would be governed by the general reward of Labor in other departments of American Industry.

Riot and Suicide.—Last evening at about 7 o'clock a man named Joseph Moses, a German, came into a Poyter House, No. 83 Washington street, partly drunk, and asked for more liquor. The landlord refused to let him have any, when he flew into a passion, drew a knife and stabbed indiscriminately several persons who were sitting about the room. The landlord, Nicholas Welty, and one John Frey were severely injured, and several others, among whom were George Haelsheeb and Joseph Enger, were less seriously wounded. He was at length seized and securely tied with a stout rope. Thus bound, he was taken to the Watchhouse of the first District, within Franklin Market and put into a cell. He had been there but a little while when he managed to get the rope off his limbs, made a noise and hung himself to a peg in the ceiling. When found he was quite dead. Drs. Harris and Newcomb tried to resuscitate him, but to no purpose.

MURDER.—Some of the Sunday papers yesterday contained a terrific account of the supposed murder of a colored man named John Brown, keeper of an eating-house, living at 47 Murray st. We understand it is true that he did leave his house on Friday and has not since been seen; but this he was frequently in the habit of doing. We are assured by the Officers of Justice that there is no ground whatever to believe that he has been murdered, and that the story about finding a bloody hatchet, &c. is all fiction. A man named Millbank has however been arrested.

COL. WEBB'S CASE.—Col. Webb was on Saturday sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison, being the shortest term which the law would permit. The petitions of fourteen thousand citizens of New-York, asking a remission of this punishment, have ere this been laid before the Governor. His decision on the case has not yet been given, but we trust that it cannot be otherwise than in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. We but speak the almost unanimous voice of New-York when we express this sentiment. If a concerted effort had been made, the number of petitioners for a pardon might easily have been swelled to thirty thousand legal voters of our city—indeed, to nine-tenths of all the persons to whom a petition should be presented. We have signed no petition, deeming the public expression of our wishes equivalent to petitioning; we know many who have not signed who yet ardently desire the success of the effort for a pardon. All feel that if Col. Webb's fault has been grievous, grievously bath he answered it; and that to suffer weeks of pain and peril, and to be crippled for life, ought to be deemed a sufficient punishment for a duel to which he was challenged, and which he could hardly avoid. The petitioners for a remission are at least half the political opponents of Col. Webb, and his transfer to the State Prison would cause a very general sensation, a profound regret, throughout our city. The Governor, we think, should not hesitate to comply with the imperative demand of public sentiment in this matter.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS delivered a Lecture on Government at Providence, R. I., on Friday evening. The Chronicle says it sustained fully the grounds taken by the Charter party in that State. One interesting fact he stated concerning the adoption of the State Constitution of Massachusetts:—that the whole number of persons voting for it did not exceed 15,000—giving a vote to every 35 inhabitants.

Gov. SEWARD has refused to pardon or commute the sentence of David Douglass, sentenced to be hung at Lockport, Niagara Co., on Wednesday next. The Niagara Courier says, that new evidence has been submitted to the Governor which may induce him to reverse his decision.

'A Constant Reader' writes querying as to the propriety of speaking of 'the wife J. C. Col.' &c. on the ground that he had no legal power to contract marriage, dispose of property, &c. while under sentence of death.—This is a civil for lawyers. Knowing no good reason why we should not, we consider a marriage in fact as a marriage of right.

'A Merchant' through the Commercial complains of the Post Office arrangement by which the mails for places between this City and Philadelphia are closed at half past 2 P. M.—two hours and a quarter before the ferry-boat leaves the foot of Liberty-st. This seems certainly an unreasonable order.

Vote for Governor.		1842.		1840.	
Counties.	Bruck	Bouck	Abol.	Bruck	Abol.
Albany	6,775	6,275	87	6,942	6,233
Allegany	5,237	3,663	151	5,442	4,079
Broomfield	2,238	2,016	84	2,130	2,885
Cayuga	4,450	3,241	109	4,581	3,241
Cattaraugus	5,046	4,070	233	4,961	3,696
Chemung	3,246	2,570	87	3,485	2,570
Chenango	2,234	1,554	37	2,282	1,663
Columbia	1,158	2,137	75	1,477	2,137
Columbia	1,963	1,571	121	1,848	2,006
Columbia	4,278	3,262	7	4,517	4,272
Columbia	3,258	2,247	122	3,281	2,247
Columbia	3,526	2,689	95	3,521	2,616
Columbia	4,681	4,454	24	4,528	5,376
Columbia	4,165	4,478	37	4,223	4,913
Columbia	4,132	2,425	37	4,132	2,425
Columbia	1,236	1,354	16	1,141	1,426
Columbia	1,331	1,762	61	1,507	2,016
Columbia	3,022	2,685	150	3,230	2,685
Columbia	3,059	2,226	10	3,330	2,685
Columbia	3,802	2,450	87	4,423	3,078
Columbia	3,635	4,774	292	3,736	6,136
Columbia	3,725	3,251	54	3,268	2,265
Columbia	1,716	1,519	56	1,779	1,697
Columbia	2,515	3,216	122	2,640	3,877
Columbia	3,139	2,425	122	3,139	2,425
Columbia	3,230	4,465	273	4,284	4,439
Columbia	2,961	2,448	27	3,378	2,745
Columbia	22,017	19,575	75	22,245	20,638
Columbia	3,436	2,536	139	3,299	2,819
Columbia	6,545	5,558	621	7,898	7,103
Columbia	6,585	6,024	262	6,536	6,049
Columbia	3,480	3,770	37	3,480	3,770
Columbia	2,183	2,143	91	2,082	2,373
Columbia	4,014	3,265	363	4,024	4,101
Columbia	4,022	3,265	151	4,022	3,265
Columbia	1,413	615	0	1,583	912
Columbia	2,625	2,077	0	2,579	2,487
Columbia	3,437	3,968	73	3,511	5,632
Columbia	3,437	3,968	73	3,511	5,632
Columbia	1,949	367	0	1,673	629
Columbia	3,943	3,813	46	3,970	4,329
Columbia	4,854	3,319	26	4,821	4,775
Columbia	3,859	3,139	122	3,859	3,139
Columbia	3,375	2,179	24	3,544	2,175
Columbia	2,542	1,978	85	2,572	2,411
Columbia	4,355	3,265	107	4,355	3,265
Columbia	4,355	3,265	107	4,355	3,265
Columbia	1,470	1,117	14	1,637	1,469
Columbia	2,252	1,781	22	2,252	1,781
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